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President Haq's Visit Strengthens Pak-Korea Ties; Unity Urged in Solving NAM Issues

Pakistani President Zia-ul-Haq on Oct. 23 arrived at the Pyongyang International Airport for an official state visit to the DPRK at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung. (KCNA Radio-photo)

The Oct. 23-26 visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by President Zia-ul-Haq of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was an event of major significance in bilateral relations and the development of the non-aligned movement.

President Kim Il Sung and President Zia-ul-Haq Oct. 26 signed the Agreement on Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation between the DPRK and the IRP and agreed upon instituting a joint economic commission.(See Page 8)

During his stay in Korea, President Zia-ul-Haq and President Kim Il Sung widely discussed problems of promoting mutual cooperation on a bilateral and international level in a series of talks.

President Kim Il Sung's first meeting with the Pakistani President was in Belgrade in May 1980, when he attended the funeral ceremony of former Yugoslav President Titto.

The Korean and Pakistani leaders expressed grave concern over the world situation and expressed their determination to do their best to promote world peace in their speeches at banquets.(See Pages 2 & 4)

In his Oct. 25 banquet speech President Kim Il Sung said, "The strengthened friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Pakistan constitutes a contribution to the promotion of the common cause for national prosperity and an independent new Asia free from foreign domination and interference and for making the whole world independent."

The Pakistani President responded to the Korean leader's call by saying "We wish to defeat the anti-peace forces and we wish that all countries of the world, large and small, should work for mutual cooperation and prosperity in an environment of mutual confidence and peace."

The Korean leader said in the Oct. 23 banquet speech that new-emerging and non-aligned countries, including Korea and Pakistan, should solidly unite, positively support and closely cooperate with one another in their struggle for independence against imperialism, and stressed that various problems must be solved by "united efforts."

He stated that the spirit of such close mutual cooperation will be highly displayed in the forthcoming 7th Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Countries to be held in the Indian capital of New Delhi and in the efforts to strengthen full-scale economic and technical cooperation among the developing countries and establish a new international economic order.

Calling President Kim Il Sung "an experienced, sagacious and enlightened leader of this era," the Pakistani President stated, "We

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WPK, CPF Leaders Urge Independence in Inter-Party Relations

General Secretary Kim Il Sung of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary General Georges Marchais of the Communist Party of France urged the socialist and communist parties of the world to adopt independent lines and policies in accordance with actual conditions in each country.

President Kim Il Sung said, "There can be no single policy that can cope with the different situations and different revolutionary tasks in all countries."

CPF Secretary General said, "... we categorically reject the notions of 'model' of socialism and each people should freely decide their own destiny and the communist party of each country independently shape its policy most suited to it."

These statements came in a banquet President Kim Il Sung arranged on October 26 in honour of the delegation of the Communist Party of France led by Secretary General Georges Marchais. (See Their Speeches on Page 3)

The delegation of the Communist Party of France arrived in Pyongyang on Oct. 26 for a visit to the DPRK on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea said, "Your party has worked out independent lines and policies to pave the road of socialism which suits the specific conditions of France, and the Secretary General of the Communist Party of France stressed, "... differences in our views and opinions can never be an obstacle to our joint action for the realisation of our great common objectives and to the development of our relations on the basis of independence, mutual respect, equal right and non-interference."

The leader of the Communist Party of France disclosed the fact that Paris had promised Pyongyang to establish diplomatic relations with her. He said in his banquet speech," ... we, like you, hope that France, as she promised to you, will establish diplomatic relations with your country and new relations be formed and developed between our two countries."

"We are carrying on our activities in this direction," he added.

In the Oct. 26 banquet speech, President Kim Il Sung stressed that the policy maintained by the WPK in its relations with the fraternal

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On Oct. 26, WPK General Secretary Kim Il Sung had a comradely and friendly talk with visiting CPF Secretary General Georges Marchais. (KCNA Radiophoto)

United Efforts Only Can Solve Various Problems Facing New-Emerging and Non-Aligned Countries

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at the grand banquet he arranged at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of October 23 in honour of His Excellency General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on an official state visit to the DPRK.
His speech reads in full:

Your Excellency esteemed President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq,
Distinguished guests from Pakistan,
Comrades and friends,

Today Your Excellency General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, have arrived in Pyongyang carrying with you the warm friendly feelings of the Pakistani people towards the Korean people.

I am greatly pleased to meet again Your Excellency President, an intimate friend of mine, and find you amongst us. I warmly welcome you and dear guests from Pakistan on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Repu'lic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

We already had a significant meeting with you for the first time in Beograd in May, 1980. Our friendship formed at that time has deepened as the days went by and the friendly relations between our two peoples have developed steadily.

Your Excellency President crossed over the high Himalaya Mountain Ranges to visit our country. This is the manifestation of your exceptionally close friendship towards us. It is of great significance in adding lustre to the annals of friendship between Korea and Pakistan and strengthening solidarity among the Asian people.

Today the Asian people are living in a new era of history shaping their own destiny independently and creatively, freed from the long years of colonial subjugation.

Both Korea and Pakistan are newly emerging Asian countries and member nations of the non-aligned movement.

The Pakistani people with a long history and cultural traditions are striving to eliminate backwardness and poverty, the vestiges of colonial rule, strengthen national unity and build a new Islamized society of justice and equality under the leadership of Your Excellency esteemed President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq.

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan withdrew from the military blocks to which it had belonged, and became a member nation of the non-aligned movement. This is a just step which meets the Pakistani people's demand for and reflects the trend of the present times towards Chajusong (independence-tr.)

We are convinced that the Pakistani Government and people will achieve a great success in their struggle to develop national economy and national cluture, safeguard the sovereignty of the country and build a new prosperous Pakistan on the road they have chosen.

Today, new-emerging and non-aligned countries are faced with various problems that must be solved by united efforts.

They should solidly unite, positively support and closely cooperate with one another in their struggle for independence against imperialism.

The peoples of Korea and Pakistan, out of their common desire for sovereignty, independence and a new life, have established bonds of friendship and promoted interchanges and cooperation in many fields.

Your Excellency President's current visit to our country will be an opportunity for us to discuss widely problems of promoting mutual cooperation on a bilateral or international level, and this will no doubt help towards accelerating the common cause of the Third World countries.

The Government of our Republic is particularly interested in developing the good neighbouring relations with the Asian countries which are near to us geographically.

Our people will, in the future, too, staunchly struggle in firm unity with the Pakistani people and the rest of the Asian peoples to build an independent new Asia and an independent new world free from imperialism and colonialism, national domination and subjugation.

Your Excellency President,

Your current visit to our country greatly inspires our people in their struggle to build socialism and reunify their divided country independently and peacefully.

Wishing you a pleasant stay throughout your visit amidst the warm welcome of our people, I would like to propose a toast:

To the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Pakistani people,

To the prosperity and development of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan,

To the solidarity among the world people who advocate Chajusong,

To the health of Your Excellency esteemed President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq and madame,

To the health of the guests from Pakistan, and to the health of comrades and friends present here.

Impact of Present Era's Important Leader's View Is Not Limited to Our Two Countries

Speech of President Mahammad Zia-ul-Haq

Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, made a speech at the grand banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of October 23.
In his speech he said:

President and great leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Kim Il Sung,
Distinguished ladies and gentlemen,

I have long cherished the desire to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to meet the great leader of this country, President Kim Il Sung. Two years ago I set out from Pakistan to fulfil this desire but suddenly, on account of unavoidable reasons the visit had to be postponed. It is a pleasure and an honour that today my long standing desire has been realised and I and members of my delegation have the honour to meet His Excellency Kim Il Sung.

Before coming here we had heard much about the affection, sincerity and goodwill obtaining in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for Pakistan and its people. The warmth, enthusiasm and emotions with which I, my wife and other members of my delegation were received today has not only confirmed the validity of the reports but also left deep imprints of friendship and affection on our hearts – the imprint which will never be erased.

This grand banquet and the speech just given are also manifestation of the same sentiment and friendship about which I spoke a moment ago. For the kind words that Excellency Kim Il Sung spoke about Pakistan and about me personally, I wish to convey my gratitude and I assure him that the people of Pakistan also cherish sincere regard for the leadership of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and deep love and affection for its people.

Respected Mr. President,

Both of our countries are situated in sensitive strategic locations, which command great importance in international politics. While this strategic situation confers upon us considerable responsibility for the sake of regional and international peace, it has also confronted us with some problems. We are gratified and we derive satisfaction that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Pakistan are not only taking effective steps to safeguard their independence, sovereignty and security but are also rendering service for the consolidation and promotion of peace and security in their regions.

Our two countries, which are part of the Third World, are developing countries. We adhere to the principles of peaceful coexistence and on the basis of these principles we have developed bilateral relations. Our relations are founded on mutual confidence and mutual benefit, and we value them greatly. I am convinced that the talks we shall have during my visit will contribute to the further improvement of these relations.

Excellency Mr. President, every person and every country has a vision of the future. This vision mirrors its aspirations and ambitions. Mr. President, we in Pakistan have a vision of peace and security for others and we wish prosperity and happiness for our own people as well as for the people of other countries. We wish an end to the atmosphere of tension and confrontation in the world. We wish defeat to anti-peace forces and we wish that all countries of the world, large and small, should work for mutual cooperation and prosperity in an environment of mutual confidence and peace.

We not only entertain this vision but we also try to change it into reality. In these efforts we have the cooperation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and other peace-loving countries. However, despite all the efforts of all such countries world peace faces serious danger. Its main cause is that some countries are pursuing attempts to dominate other countries and to forcibly bring them under their control. In my view the sooner this trend is halted the brighter will be the future of world peace.

In this context I wish to draw your attention specially towards the Middle East, Afghanistan and Kampuchea where small and relatively weak states have fallen victim to this trend and to the regrettable policies inherent in this trend. We call for the withdrawal of foreign forces from these countries and for elimination of the colonial system, in whatever form, from every part of the world, for liquidation of racism, for discouragement of arms race and for the establishment of a just and peaceful order throughout the world.

Excellency, we deeply respect the views you have expressed on the world situation and we believe that the impact of your views is not limited to our two countries and that it will produce far-reaching results because these are views of an important leader and statesman of the present era.

Respected Mr. President, the progress achieved by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under your inspiring leadership through the golden principle of "Juche" is greatly admired by the people of Pakistan who wish complete success to this friendly country under your leadership in all fields of reconstruction and in agriculture and industry.

The people of Pakistan are well aware of circumstances and difficulties confronting you since the Second World War. They admire the efforts you are making to bring the situation under control and for the reconstruction of Korea, and wish success to your efforts for peaceful reunification of your country and that you may achieve this destination in accordance with recognised principles, without foreign interference. We extend to you our prayers and good wishes.

Excellency, the next few days are very significant for us as during these days I and my colleagues will get an opportunity to see glimpses of the progress of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to benefit, during formal and informal talks, from your statesman-like views.

I would like to end my speech by extending a warm invitation to the President and great leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Kim Il Sung to visit Pakistan at his convenience. I assure His Excellency that it would be a matter of great joy and honour for the people and Government of Pakistan and for myself to receive him on our soil.

May I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to join me in toasting

– For the long life, health and happiness of the President, the great leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Kim Il Sung,
– For the long life, health and happiness of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Jong Il,
– For the progress and prosperity of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,
– For ever increasing friendship between Pakistan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and
– For the promotion of world peace and security.

Democratic Socialism of French Style Accords With International Communist Trend

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

Follows the full text of the speech made by President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, at the banquet he arranged on October 26 in honour of the delegation of the Communist Party of France headed by Secretary General Georges Marchais on a visit to the DPRK:

Esteemed Comrade Georges Marchais,

Esteemed comrades of the delegation of the Communist Party of France,

Comrades,

We are very pleased to meet esteemed Comrade Georges Marchais, a renowned figure of the French working-class movement and Secretary General of the Communist Party of France, and have you among us here in Pyongyang today.

I would like, on behalf of the Central Committee of our Party and on my own, to take this opportunity overflowing with feelings of fraternal friendship to re-express my warm welcome to the delegation of the Communist Party of France headed by respected Secretary General Comrade Georges Marchais.

Comrade Georges Marchais, you have come a long way to visit our country. Thus you and the Communist Party of France have explicitly expressed your trust in and solidarity with us and our Party.

We are grateful to you for this.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Communist Party of France are brothers who are struggling for the cause of peace and socialism as the vanguards of the working class and the toiling masses.

The Communist Party of France born of the arduous struggle of the French working class against the oppression by capital has a long history of struggle and proud revolutionary traditions.

It has covered a rugged path, waging various forms of struggle – political, economic, armed and unarmed – to abolish rightist reactionary rule and set up socialism which will guarantee political freedom and democratic rights for the working masses.

Having inherited the heroic fighting spirit of the valorous fighters of the Paris Commune, who recorded the first brilliant chapter in the history of the international working-class movement, the French communists have struggled courageously through thick and thin, under the banner of freedom and liberation.

Your Party has worked out independent lines and policies to pave the road of socialism which suits the specific conditions of France and is making energetic efforts to implement them, adhering to an independent stand even in the current complex situation of West Europe.

There can be no single policy that can cope with the different situations and different revolutionary tasks in all countries.

In our era practice in the revolution which is diverse and complex and incomparably gigantic in scale, demands that one should use one's own brains, shape one's own lines and policies in accordance with one's own views and judgement and translate them into reality mainly by one's own efforts, instead of copying ready-made formula, propositions or foreign experiences.

We consider that your Party's line of building a democratic socialism of French style mirrors the conditions of France and also accords with the present trend of the international communist movement.

By forming a joint front with the Socialist Party and other democratic political parties and taking a concerted action with them, your Party is participating in the Government of leftist forces and progressive socio-economic reforms in France.

The Communist Party of France is working hard in the international arena to ensure peace and security against the imperialist policies of aggression and war, establish a new international order and promote friendship among peoples.

Regarding all your successes as conducive to the social progress of France, we wish your Party a new advance in its future activities for peace and socialism.

Dear comrades,

It is an unshakable policy consistently maintained by our Party in its relations with the fraternal parties and fraternal countries to adhere to Chajusong (independence) while at the same time uniting and cooperating with each other and strengthening international solidarity on the principles of equality and Chajusong, mutual respect and non-interference.

This time we will extensively discuss with the comrades from the Communist Party of France various problems of common concern including further development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two Parties.

I am convinced that this meeting and our subsequent talks with Comrade Secretary General Georges Marchais will be a momentous opportunity to deepen comradeship between us and strengthen and develop the friendly relations between the two Parties.

Your current visit to our country will greatly encourage our Party membership and working people who, under the leadership of our Party, are vigorously struggling for the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the unfurled banner of the Juche idea.

The Communist Party of France rendered active support and encouragement to our people in their cause of struggle in the past Fatherland Liberation War when they were undergoing grim trials and today it is striving in various ways at home and abroad to support our just cause of national reunification.

We always remember this and are deeply grateful to you for this.

You will receive hearty welcome from our Party members and working people everywhere you go during your stay in our country and feel the warm feelings of fraternal friendship cherished by our Party and people towards the Communist Party of France.

We greatly treasure the friendly relations established between our two Parties in the course of the struggle for the common goal and ideal and will make every effort to further consolidate and develop them.

The present tense situation which results from the imperialist moves for aggression and war makes it urgent for all the revolutionary forces of the world to firmly unite and take powerful anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint actions.

Our Party will vigorously struggle under the banner of independence against imperialism to build an independent and peaceful new world free from all manner of domination and subjugation, aggression and war, in firm unity with the communist and workers' parties, the peoples of the socialist countries and nonaligned countries and all the progressive peoples of the world.

Wishing that the current visit of the delegation of the Communist Party of France to our country will bring about an excellent result, I would like to propose this toast

To the fraternal friendship and unity between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Communist Party of France,

To the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement,

To a durable world peace,

To the health of respected Comrade Secretary General Georges Marchais and madame,

To the health of all members of the delegation of the Communist Party of France and,

To the health of all comrades present here.

Hope France Will Fulfil Her Promise to Establish Diplomatic Ties with DPRK

Speech of Secretary General Georges Marchais

Follows the full text of the speech made by head of the delegation of the Communist Party of France, Comrade Georges Marchais, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France, at the banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on October 26 in honour of the delegation of the Communist Party of France:

Respected Comrade Kim Il Sung,

Dear comrades,

Permit me, first of all, to express to you, in the name of the delegation of the Communist Party of France, our sincere thanks for your invitation and for the warm welcome which you reserved for our arrival in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This attests to the traditions of hospitality of the Korean people and the sentiments of friendship which you have manifested to our Party, the French people and to our country.

On this occasion we express our friendship and solidarity for the Korean working class, people and the Workers' Party of Korea.

Our two countries are separated from each other by a distance of thousands of kilometres. But we have always watched with interest and attention the situation of Korea.

We know of the courage and determination with which the people and communists of Korea fought against Japanese colonialism for a free and independent Korean nation. We also remember the battle you waged at the beginning of the 1950's against the U.S. imperialist aggression which brought your people so great destruction and sufferings. Despite all its efforts, imperialism could not conquer the whole of Korea as it wished. But, it, responsible for the artificial division of your country, is trying to perpetuate it.

Our Party has supported from the very beginning the struggle of the revolutionaries and progressive democrats of Korea for the liberation of their country. It has firmly supported the cause of independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, for which your Party and your Government recently advanced new concrete propositions.

We assure you that we will continue to express our active solidarity with the Korean people for the realisation of their objective of reunification. It is a just cause which corresponds not only with the interests of your country and your people but also with those of peace, the stability and progress in Asia and the world.

I also avail myself of this opportunity of extending support to the struggle of the democrats of south Korea. The inhabitants there are suffering under the sanguinary dictatorship supported by the presence of the American army. Since it is the United States which installed this dictatorial "regime" and which actively supports it, the Americans are, in fact, utterly indifferent to the "human rights" of tens of millions of people of south Korea. The virtuous indignation of the pretended "defenders" of their "human rights" and "liberties" is selective.

They mean that the south Korean inhabitants, after more than thirty years, should still be subjected to the brutal repressive force. They who want to give others lessons refuse to see or hear anything.

As the struggle for a world of human rights is a noble cause, it can never be left to such hypocrites. As far as we are concerned, we will defend the human rights everywhere they are violated, as I once again declared at the Plenary Meeting of our Party Central Committee held early this month. Vis-a-vis south Korea, we do everything we can to aid its inhabitants in shaking off the yoke of oppression and freely shaping their destiny.

We know that your Party defined at its Congress its objectives for the socialist development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Under the impulsion of the Korean communists, your country has built an independent economy. It has attained successes in the economic, scientific, technical, social and cultural domains. For its activities in the international domain and its non-aligned policy, your country represents the forces which love peace and progress. You define and follow independently an original road of development of socialism.

On our part, we, at our 24th Congress which was held in February, outlined the content of the original socialist society which we proposed to our people to build in France: a democratic socialism defined on the basis of the reality of our country, the history, aspirations and taste of our people, a socialist society which is out-and-out French.

This means that we categorically reject the notions of "model" of socialism and each people should freely decide their own destiny and the communist party of each country independently shape its policy most suited to it.

(Continued on page 4)

Spirit of Close Mutual Cooperation to Be Displayed in 7th Non-Aligned Summit

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at the grand banquet arranged by Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of October 25.

Follows the full text of his speech:

△

Your Excellency Esteemed President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq,
Distinguished guests from Pakistan,
Comrades and friends,

Short as it was, the visit to our country by Your Excellency General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and our intimate friend, was an event of epochal significance in the development of friendly relations between Korea and Pakistan.

I am pleased at the successful visit to our country of Your Excellency President and express deep thanks to you for such a splendid banquet to which you have kindly invited us on the eve of your departure from our country.

This time, we have met again after a long time, further deepened our friendship and thrashed out many questions of common concern including the development of relations between the two countries.

In this course we have agreed to do our best to further extend and develop friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in various fields and promote the common cause of the non-aligned and Third World countries.

Our two countries have agreed upon signing an agreement on economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation and instituting a joint economic commission.

These have opened up a good prospect for the development of brotherly and friendly relations between our two peoples. This is a precious result of Your Excellency President's visit to our country.

You have highly appreciated the success made by our people in revolution and construction through the application of the Juche idea and expressed solidarity with our people in their just struggle to reunify their divided country peacefully without foreign interference. This gives a great inspiration to our people for which we are grateful.

The Pakistani people are paving bravely their road of development, overcoming various difficulties in their way of advancement.

Our people wholeheartedly wish the Pakistani people to develop their country into a prosperous one as soon as possible under the leadership of their outstanding leader, Your Excellency President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq.

The strengthened friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Pakistan constitutes a contribution to the promotion of the common cause for national prosperity and an independent new Asia free from foreign domination and interference and for making the whole world independent.

The Korean people are proud of having the Pakistani people as their close friends and brothers on the same road of the struggle for independence against imperialism.

Our two countries will make joint efforts not only for the development of our bilateral relations but also for peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world, and the spirit of such close mutual cooperation will be highly displayed in the forthcoming 7th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries and also in the efforts to strengthen full-scale economic and technical cooperation among the developing countries and establish a new international economic order.

Your Excellency President,

You are leaving our country tomorrow, but the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Pakistan will enter a new period of efflorescence.

We are quite satisfied with the result of the current meeting with you and assure you that we will do our best to have more frequent friendly visits and meetings and strengthen mutual cooperation and solidarity between the two countries in the years to come.

In conclusion, I would like to propose, at this amicable place, a toast:

To the firm friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Pakistani peoples,

To the prosperity and progress of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan,

To peace in Asia and the rest of the world,

To a long life in good health and happiness of Your Excellency Esteemed President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq and madame,

To the health of the guests from Pakistan and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Juche Philosophy Especially Beneficial for Developing Countries

Speech of President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq

Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of October 25 in honour of President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and made a speech there.

Follows the full text of his speech:

△

President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Excellency Kim Il Sung,
Distinguished guests,
Ladies and gentlemen,

It is a matter of great honour, privilege and pleasure for me that you are present at this banquet. On my own behalf and on behalf of my delegation I extend to you a welcome and express my thanks for the honour you have done me.

Once again I wish to express my happiness that I and my delegation had the opportunity of visiting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to meet its great leader and I offer you our gratitude also for the hospitality that has been showered on me and members of my delegation since our arrival. We have been profoundly impressed by your affection, friendly sentiments and warm hospitality and shall leave for home tomorrow morning, carrying deep impressions of this enthusiasm.

The past three days in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are memorable days of my life. In these days we have seen glimpses of your country's industrial, agricultural and cultural progress,* found an ocean of love and affection for Pakistan and its people; and, above all, during our short stay, we got an opportunity to benefit from the thought-provoking and instructive views of Excellency Kim Il Sung. We profoundly respect these views, because these are the thoughts of an experienced, sagacious and enlightened leader of this area. I have no hesitation in openly acknowledging that I have learnt much from Excellency Kim Il Sung's thoughts and viewpoint, and found his Juche philosophy especially beneficial for the developing countries.

All the sessions of talks during my current tour were not only held in a friendly and brotherly atmosphere but also illustrated that our views are very close to each other on world issues about which I spoke in my speech on 23 October. Thus both our countries consider the detenorating world situation with deep concern, we wish to discourage anti-peace forces and to encourage peace-forces everywhere.

I consider it a fundamental duty of all world leaders that they should endeavour to defuse tensions, assist in the political settlement of disputes and establish an equitable order in which all countries can live in peace and security and work for the prosperity of mankind.

I am happy that for the realisation of these objectives Pakistan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are making efforts according to their means and ideologies individually and together, and, God willing, we will continue to do so. May God bless all such efforts wherever they are being made.

As for bilateral relations between Pakistan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I consider that these are progressing along correct lines. To expand bilateral cooperation we are signing an agreement on economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation. Also to implement this agreement we are concluding a protocol on the establishment of a joint economic commission between Pakistan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. I am confident that by implementing the agreement and the protocol, cooperation between the two countries will be enhanced.

Excellency,

I and members of my delegation shall depart your great country tomorrow morning. Respected Mr. President; I assure you that each moment of our stay was very beneficial and enjoyable and once again I express my appreciation, on my behalf and on behalf of my delegation, for the generous hospitality.

Ladies and gentlemen,

With these words I request you to join me in expressing best wishes and sincere prayers:

– For the long life, health and happiness of His Excellency Kim Il Sung, President and the great leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

– For the long life, health and happiness of the dear leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Kim Jong Il,

– For the progress, welfare and prosperity of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

– For the peace and security of the world, and

– For ever increasing friendship between the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Pakistan.

Long live the friendship between Pakistan and Korea!

(Continued from page 3)

In this connection we believe that the experiences of socialist construction which are being more diversified with each passing day constitute a big wealth for all the liberation forces of the world and a factor of their success.

The road of France corresponds to socialism of France: the road we want to follow is a democratic road which respects the will of the majority in each period.

The ensemble of this overall strategic direction made us decide in 1981 to be embraced in the left majority to participate in the Government and determine ourselves to make constructive efforts in the spirit of unity to contribute to making advance in the solution of important problems facing France, overcoming internal and external difficulties created by the forces of money and realising the commitments we gave jointly with our allies to the people.

In the international arena our Party is conducting activities to make France pursue a non-aligned policy, while respecting her relations of alliance, take all the possible initiatives and stands for peace and disarmament, while ensuring the security of states, and contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order.

In this spirit we hope that our country will improve and develop cooperation with the Third World countries and socialist countries. We consider that such new type of relations of solidarity which we desire accords not only with the interests of our people but also with the interests of the peoples of other countries.

In connection with the problem of relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we like you hope that France, as she promised to you, will establish diplomatic relations with your country and new relations be formed and developed between our two countries.

We are carrying on our activities in this direction.

Respected Comrade Kim Il Sung,
Dear comrades,
In the present tense situation created by the imperialists, our Parties consider that it is necessary to unite all forces of the world struggling for peace, disarmament, justice, democracy and socialism.

The world people know that we have different stands in a series of problems. What is more natural than this? As I have already said, our two Parties, separated from each other by thousands of kilometres, are struggling under very different national conditions and circumstances.

Therefore, there exist differences between our two Parties. How can the solutions of the two Parties to all problems raised be the same?

Accordingly, we think that diffrences in our views and opinions can never be an obstacle to our joint action for the realisation of our great common objectives and to the development of our relations on the basis of independence, mutual respect, equal right and non-interference.

We want to continuously develop the friendship, unity and cooperative relations existing between our two Parties on the basis of this spirit.

We are convinced that our current visit and our talks will bring about a new upswing in developing the friendship between the two Parties in the interests of our two peoples and peace.

In the name of our delegation and of all the French communists, I propose to drink a toast

To the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

To the health of Korean comrades present here,

To the success of the Workers's Party of Korea in the struggle for the realisation of its objectives and the prosperity of the Korean people, and

To the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two Parties in the interests of our two peoples, peace and socialism.

Magazine "Sekai" States:

Apr. Gunplay Policeman Veteran Kwangju Paratrooper

Ex-south Korean policeman U Pom Gon, the offender responsible for the Apr. 26 massacre of innocent people in Sonnyong, Uiryong County, S. Kyongsang Prov., had participated in the May, 1980 Kwangju Massacre as a special paratrooper. This striking fact was disclosed by the Japanese political magazine "Sekai" in its November issue.

Citing remarks made by a certain person of a south Korean underground organization, the magazine said, "He (U Pom Gon) was ordered to Kwangju by Chongwadae (the Blue House, "presidential mansion").

Introduced here are remarks made by the member of the underground organization which appeared in the Japanese magazine:

Killer Chon & His Paratroops

Rumors were rife about what was U Pom Gon, the offender responsible for the Apr. 26 massacre of innocent people in Sonnyong. Many people thought that the massacre had been the act of a mentally deranged person. In addtion, rumors were current among U's colleagues that the massacre had not been accidental.

U Pom Gon was one of the paratroopers who participated in the May, 1980 Kwangju Massacre. He, who has been training his body with Taekwondo (Korea's *karate*) and Japan's *judo*, was a well-built person. He was well known among policemen as a good gunman. Then he was ordered to Kwangju by Chongwadae.

After the Kwangju massacre operation, he was to be given a new job or promoted to a higher position. However, Chongwadae failed to keep the promise.

Under these circumstances, he became dissatisfied and would start fights, under the influence of alcholic drinks. Then, he became temporarily insane. After that, he was relegated to Taeryon in one of the suburbs of Seoul city. He became more and more violent in his doings. According to his colleagues, whenever he was drunk, he said, "Why did Chongwadae break its promise?" and "Why did Chongwadae utilize me only once and then throw me away?"

Then, he was relegated to Sonnyong. After that, he always said, "I will surely kill those whose first name is Chon (the same name as Chon Du Hwan)." When such rumors were spread in Sonnyong, policeman U committed the massacre, tune of his own words.

Among the young paratroopers who committed the massacre in Kwangju, there were those who were hospitalized because of mental derangement. There were some who went to Canada after they were demobilized. Most of them told their relatives that they were not able to live in this country.

In order to maintain power, the dictator massacred and tortured innocent citizens, or threw them into prison. In addition, the strongman corrupted youngsters. In the future, such youngfellows as policeman U Pom Gon may appear once again.

Analysis

On April 26 this year 56 south Korean civilians were massacred and 35 others were wounded by a drunken policeman, while he roamed through several villages in South Kyongsang Prov. for six hours, shooting at everyone in sight. At one house, the policeman killed 12 mourners at a wake with a hand grenade.

Though police officers were notified of this almost immediately, they didn't appear at the scene until two hours later. Therefore, the policeman continued to slay civilians for four hours after their arrival.

The shocking incident aroused questions among the public about the police authorities, furthermore, about the way the Chon junta handled the case. In an attempt to escape public criticism about the incident, Gen. Chon ordered home minister So Chung Hwa and Seoul's mayor Pak Yong Su to resign from their posts to take responsibility for the event. However, there remained a growing discontent about the organization and effectiveness of the police authorities.

At that time, south Korean newspapers reported that the policeman's rampage had begun after a domestic dispute and a bout of heavy drinking. The Apr. 30 issue of the Hangug Ilbo quoted his acquaintances as saying, "he was criticized for living with a mistress." By mobilizing the press, the Chon junta tried to pass the responsibility for the massacre on to the shoulders of the policeman and the organs concerned.

However, the remarks made by the member of the south Korean underground organization clearly indicate that the policeman's massacre incident is reminiscent of the behavior of Gen. Chon himself and his junta. The incident can be called a by-product of the Kwangju Massacre.

Through the Kwangju Massacre, the south Korean people learned that the armed forces are not their guardians but their enemy. In the massacre in Uiryong County, they got another sobering truth that the police, mini-armed forces, are not their protectors but the opposite.

Finally, the credibility of the Chon junta is gone, not to return.

Just after the Kwangju incident, Gen. Chon visited Kwangju and emphasized that the junta would make every possible effort to reconstruct the city. Just after the massacre by the policeman, Gen. Chon issued a statement which said the killings were "very regrettable and most deplorable" and sent his chief secretary Li Bom Suk, now foreign minister, to meet the bereaved. These "efforts" were neutralized. A citizen said: "Police are supposed to protect people. How can they (the paratroopers) shoot them (innocent people)?" (The Apr. 30 issue of the Asian Wall Street Journal)

From another point of view, the remarks of the dissident indicate that the Kwangju incident also fostered discontent among young paratroopers, those who had committed the holocaust.

During the Kwangju holocaust, the young paratroopers who were told not to eat but to drink only drugs, committed every atrocity: stabbing and tearing open the abdomens of pregrant women; stripping female students completely naked, stabbing them in their backs, writing "X" in blood on their breasts; one of them truncheoned a teenage body in his head, making his eyeballs fall out; others hung boy and girl students in their twenties on trees in a park after murdering them; mangled a girl student for the reason that she had carried stones to boy students on the street; etc.

As they committed these atrocities, some of them, the dissident said, became mental disease patients.

The above-mentioned facts clearly show that the Kwangju incident still has a great influence on the whole aspects of the south Korean society.

Recently, students of state-run Chonnam University in Kwangju was holding massive demonstrations in protest against the Chon junta's murder in prison of a former students leader who had participated in the Kwangju Popular Uprising.

Following the student demonstrations and other protest actions in the city in protest against the death of Pak Gwan Hyon, ex-chairman of the students council, the whole of Kwangju city was placed under police control.

This fact also clearly indicates growing anti-Chon sentiments among the south Korean people, especially among those citizens in Kwangju, whose children, sons and daughters, husbands and fathers were indiscriminately killed by Chon-led paratroopers.

Gen. Chon-led paratroopers committed brutalities during the Kwangju.

Lecture Meet Held: "From Kwangju to W. Beirut"

A gathering sponsored by The People's Korea was held at the YWCA hall, downtown Tokyo on the two massacres in Kwangju in May, 1980 and in West Beirut in September this year.

It was attended by diplomats, scholars, writers, journalists and social activists, over 100 in all of 11 nationalities, including Japan, the U.S., West Germany, the Great Britain and Australia.

The two speakers pointed their fingers to the Americans as the mastermind of the massacres in the two cities half an earth apart from each other.

Mr. Fathi Abdul Hamid, Director of the PLO Office in Japan, spoke on the Sep. 17 neo-Nazi Zionist holocaust of 1,800 Palestinian refugees in West Beirut.

The Tokyo PLO representative said that the massacre was planned by the Americans and implemented in accordance with the American-Israeli strategic alliance. "It is meant for American strategy and also for the interests of Israel," he declared.

He branded the United States as sworn enemy of the world people.

The democratic dissident forces in south Korea, Mr. Hamid pointed out, was viewed by the U.S. as a main obstacle to its Far Eastern strategy in Korea. Therefore, he said, the Americans were making desperate efforts to suppress the movement.

Mr. Philip Phill, a researcher of the Far Eastern affair, comparing the Kwangju genocide with the massacre in West Beirut, referred to the similarity between the two holocausts as the U.S. pulled the strings.

He called that there have been growing anti-American feelings among the south Korean people since the Kwangju massacre.

During lively questions and answers after the lectures, Mr. Phill emphasized that the south Korean students, workers, and Christians were uniting under the banner of anti-Americanism, as their alliance had been a main factor in the fall of Pak Jung Hi in 1979.

A view of the gathering on the two massacres in Kwangju and in West Beirut

Women Storm Seoul's Downing Street, Demanding Probe into Death of Kwangju Student Leader

On Oct. 25, more than 20 women members of the Council of Families of Prisoners of Conscience stormed into the complex of client government buildings in the corner of Sejongro Street, demanding a total clarification of the truth about the Oct. 12 death of Mr. Pak Gwan Hyon in Kwangju Prison and immediate release of all political prisoners.

The Oct. 26 edition of Tokyo's mass-circulation daily Asahi Shimbun reported this spectacular protest action of the south Korean democratic dissidents. Other Japanese dailies also carried reports on the struggle.

According these Japanese press reports, other members of the council began an indefinite sit-in at the Christian Hall downtown Seoul, making the same demands.

The storming of Seoul's Downing Street by female members of the council proved very effective in drawing public attention and embarrassing the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

First, the torture-caused death of the former chairman of Chonnam National University's student council is becoming a major political issue as a number of south Korean dailies on Oct. 21 devoted nearly a full space to explanations of the background of the death of the student leader by justice minister Pae Myong Hi.

The death prompted on-campus and on-street demonstrations by a total of over 7,000 students of Chonnam National University in Kwangju for three days from Oct. 13 to 15 and on Oct. 18.

Because of this, Kwangju has been placed under police control, while the director of Kwangju Prison was dismissed on Oct. 20.

On Oct. 22, Mrs. Li Hi Ho, wife of Mr. Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential candidate," joined an indefinite sit-in of families of those political detainees involved in the Kwangju Uprising in downtown Seoul.

Second, the complex of client government buildings is located at the end of Sejongro Street, across which stands the American Embassy, while the so-called blue house (official residence of Gen. Chon) is a one minute walk from the complex through the Gate of Kwanghwa.

The area is a sort of political center in Seoul. Behind the American Embassy is the Japanese Embassy. Newspaper head offices are nearby.

The selection of the complex as a target of storming is excellent and well-considered. The storming reminds the junta and the Americans and the public of the gravity of the situation and demonstrates the instability of the junta.

What adds to the effectiveness is the fact that the stormers are female. In the presence of "government" officials and American diplomats, police's manhandling of women is certain to become controversial.

Among the stormers were two children. Reports from Seoul said at least 16 were detained by riot police.

Letter of S. Korean Political Prisoner

"Last Letter to My Son"

Introduced here is a gist of "Last Letter to My Son" by south Korean political prisoner Kee Jong Do, who participated in the Kwangju Uprising in May 1980 and died on May 31 this year in Kwangju prison of torture-caused illnesses. The letter had reportedly been dictated to his wife a day before his death.

Kee was arrested in June 1980 on charges of attempting to organize "an illegal organization" and reading articles critical of the junta in connection with Kwangju events. The articles were carried in Korean-language newspapers published in the U.S. and Canada.

His letter was carried in the Aug. 27 issue "Minjoong Shinmoon," a Korean-language weekly published in Toronto.

Charged with Loving Homeland

My dear Pong Gwan, your father feels too chagrined to die. Even if I cannot be a patriot, why do I have to be charged falsely and die on a cold bed of a sickroom?

I can never die. How can I die leaving you, who are still very young, and leaving our homeland as it is? God is merciless .... merciless.

My dear Pong Gwan, you are still young and you may not know why your father suffers and has to die. I am charged only with loving my homeland.

Even if you undergo hardships and feel lonely after I die, you have to live with dignity, helping your tender mother, and you should not live subserviently.

The dictator with bayonets in his hand is the sworn enemy of your father and our homeland. He is bound to be expelled away from this land.

Death seems to be approaching me. Why are tears pouring down my cheeks?

My dear son, can you fully understand my grudge? I am convinced that you will surely have a country where we eagerly wished to live happily. Please live with courage. Please live in a dignified way.

I can't die because I fear the death, but because I think our homeland should not be left as it is, and because I fear that our homeland where you live and my grandchildren will live, may be ruined.

Pong Gwan, first of all, please remember what I said to you. Then, please tell this to all my friends who will visit you after my death:

I was struggling, unable to die; I wished this country would be safe and true freedom and democracy would be defended in this country; I hoped that my friends would firmly defend our homeland and freedom and democracy; and I told you that before I died I wished to see that day when these were attained. Please tell this to them.

From now I will tell you why your father has to die. I will tell the truth about why I have to die.

Arrested Again

When the Kwangju events occured in 1980, the national troops indiscriminately killed innocent citizens and students with their bayonets; they had to defend their lives and property as their duties. At that time I thought it was wrong to sit idle as an onlooker in the face of that unhappy situation at home and I went out. As a man of the generation that is responsible for this state of the country, I was crying and I carried the corpses of fallen citizens and students one by one at Kumnan Street (main street of Kwangju City), at the provincial office and here and there. I carried those corpses to the hospital of Chonnam University where I was to be hospitalized later, and rooms of the provincial office where corpses were made to lie in state. I played for the souls of the dead and cared for those who showed signs of life. I moved them to the hospital in the hope that they would be able to receive medical treatment.

Then, on May 30, 1980, I was driven away by the troops who had rushed there when they returned to the city. I narrowly escaped death. But I was searched for by the police authorities on charges of holding a funeral service for the citizens who had died in the Kwangju incident. Then I was arrested in June that year in Pusan. In the same year, I was sentenced to one and half years in prison by a military court controlled by Choe Gyu Ha's interim "government," which later drove me to death on a sickbed.

I served a sentence of one year and two months' imprisonment at Chongju prison in Pusan.

During the interrogation in prison, I was severely tortured and I underwent unspeakable treatment. As a result, I suffered from a digestive ailment and neuralgia. When I was receiving treatment at home, I was arrested again on Mar. 24, 1982 on charges of being involved in the so-called "case of the torch committee."

The torch committee is a social gathering consisting of several friends of mine, including Hong Yong Sok and So Ui Hwan. At the gathering we read news reports in foreign papers, as papers in our country wrote only false news.

The foreign reports said:

In south Korea, democracy is "well protected." The person in power brand those who criticize and hate him, as dissidents. He orders his men to torture and suppress such dissident people. He even labels those who stand against him, as rebellious anti-state elements or as communists. He deprives the conscientious people of this land of freedom of speech and freedom of thought. Despotic rule prevails in this country: We just read such newspaper articles and anti-"government" leaflets by conscientious democrats of this country. That was the charge brought against us.

The sin that I committed was that I was eager to know truth and I read leaflets in which truth was written. Bible says that the righteous men shall be punished in the future. How can I have you understand that our country is facing the Day of Judgment.

I will tell you again about the "case of the torch committee." I was taken on Mar. 24, 1982 to the police authorities of South Cholla Province, where every kind of torture and violence was inflicted on me for a long time. I was told that I was a member of the communist party because I stood against the "government." I was unable to move my hands or limbs, and I was unable to go even to a toilet by myself. They tortured us more harshly than the Japanese had tortured Korean patriots (during the Japanese colonial days). No one knows what barbarous torture they inflicted upon me. You, too, don't know. I was nearly killed and I was detained in a solitary room in Kwangju prison. However, as I was dying, I was temporarily hospitalized and received medical treatment at An Jong Ham Surgical Hospital at Taein-dong, Kwangju City. Soon, I was jailed again in Kwangju prison. Was the doctor a quack or did the authorities concerned think that it did not matter if I did?

My sickness became worse and I lingered on the brink of death again in a solitary room of the prison. I asked the prison official to give me even a small amount of gruel, but in more than a month, I was not given even a bowl of gruel and was just waiting for death.

I thought I couldn't die, leaving many of my friends and comrades behind. Therefore, I asked the authorities again to allow my family to send me medicine in order that I could live on. The prison authorities, the murderers, turned a deaf ear to me. I was in a state of coma more than a week. Choe Un Yong, an eternal friend of Korean soil and of mine, shouted "Are you going to let him die before our eyes?" and protested tens of times, kicking the bars. Then I was allowed to receive medical treatment in the medical room of the prison, where it was found that my sickness could not be treated there. Then I was transferred to the Red Cross Hospital where my sickness was to be diagnosed. But no detail medical check was made and I was told that I was well. I was detained again in the prison where I continued to linger on the brink of death.

Then the authorities took a step to release me as if they wanted to have a funeral service prepared for me. Your mother made a protest against the authorities at the risk of her life, saying on what charge they tortured me, who had fought for democracy of this country. So, on May 14 I was transferred to and received medical treatment at the first-aid room of South Cholla Medical University on condition that hospital expenses were borne by my family. It seems I can't live long. I don't know what the hospital authorities told the prison officer. My belongings were brought to my sickroom by the prison officer without any information. None of those who had torture upon me came. I felt chagrined. I shall have to carry my regrets beyond the grave.

"For Democracy In This Country"

Such being the case, I was forced to be on the verge of death. I am going to die, unable to do my duty as your father. Please listen to your father's last wishes. Don't forget the following and please wreak my grudge.

It is not because of my fate that I have to die, but because of severe torture inflicted by five or six persons, including Li Jae Pan of the investigation section of South Cholla provincial police office and of the indifference of the prison authorities. Your father's political faith and ideas are thoroughly anti-communist. I am a liberal democrat. It has been a life-long dream to see democracy restored to this land and build a country where we can live happily. I just hope that you will never forget my will and follow me in the struggle for the development of liberal democracy in this country. I feel sorry for you, my dear beloved children. But please don't feel lonely after my death. I wish you good health and I hope you'll be honest persons.

May 29, 1982
Your father Kee Jong Do

Korean Paintings "Mt. Paekkum" By Yun Tae Ryong (1968)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

OCT. 12

* A delegation of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Quo Feng, Member of the Central Advisory Commission and First Secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the CPC, arrived in Sinuju.

* A delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers with Comrade Han Xianchu, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Deputy Commander of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, as its head and Comrade Xie Fang, vice-President of the Academy of General Logistics of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Chief of the Staff of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, as its Deputy head arrived in Pyongyang by train.

* A delegation of party functionaries of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Stefan Nicolae, Secretary of the Dimbovita County Committee of the RCP, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A delegation of mass culture workers of the DPRK left Pyongyang for a visit to China.

OCT. 13

* A delegation of the Mining Association of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea headed by its Chairman Cho Chang Dok left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 51st Meeting of the Organising Committee of the World Mining Congress to be held in the Soviet Union. (KCNA)

Athletic Championships of Koreans Held in Tokyo

The Championships of 6 Athletic Events of Korean Nationals in Japan was held in Tokyo on Oct. 20 and 21 at four places including Komazawa and Korean Cultural Hall in celebration of the 34th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The championships were competed for in six events by over 1,000 compatriot youth from 70 sport circles throughout this island country: soccer, volleyball, basketball, tabletennis, baseball and judo.

The participants were members of sports circles of Choson University (Kodaira City, Tokyo; the overseas university of the DPRK for the Korean youth here), employes of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) of various levels and members of regional sport clubs of Koreans.

The most valuable players were awarded. The general manager of the first-placed baseball team was awarded MVGM title and an outstanding performance prize was awarded to a player of the 2nd-placed baseball team.

Such athletic meeting is held every year on the occasion of the birthday of the DPRK.

The following are final standings of the Championships:

GROUP

* Soccer
(1st group)
1st: Choson Univ.
2nd: Aichi
3rd: Hiroshima
(2nd group)
1st: Osaka
2nd: Kanagawa
3rd: Choson Shinbo-sa Co.

* Volleyball
(Men's)
1st: Tokyo
2nd: Osaka
3rd: Choson Univ.
(Women's)
1st: Osaka
2nd: Tokyo
3rd: Choson Univ.

* Tabletennis
(Men's)
1st: Tokyo
2nd: Osaka
3rd: Choson Univ.
(Women's)
1st: Kanagawa
2nd: Osaka
3rd: Tokyo

* Basketball
(Men's)
1st: Tokyo
2nd: Hyogo
3rd: Aichi
(Women's)
1st: Aichi
2nd: Osaka
3rd: Tokyo

* Baseball
1st: Tokyo
2nd: Osaka
3rd: Hiroshima

* Judo
1st: Osaka
2nd: Tokyo
3rd: Tokyo

*Most Varuable Players
- Soccer: Mun Jin Tae (Choson Univ: 1st group)
  Ko Jong Cha (Osaka: 2nd group)
- Volleyball: Rim Kon Kil (Tokyo: men's)
  Pak Sin Ja (Osaka: women's)
- Basketball: Kim Il (Tokyo: men's)
  Kim Yong Ja (Aichi: women's)
- Baseball: Ko Sung Ki (Tokyo)
  Most valuable general manager of baseball: Chon Jae Kong (Tokyo)
  Outstanding performance prize: Sim Sang U (Osaka)
- Tabletennis: O Song (Tokyo: men's)
  Kim Min Ja (Tokyo: women's)
- Judo: Han Il Yong (Osaka)

Baseball match

INDIVIDUALS
(Only 1st-placed players in each event are introduced)
- Tabletennis
  Singles: O Song (Tokyo: men's)
  Kim Min Ja (Tokyo: women's)
  Doubles: Kim Gwang Bu, Chang Ji Mun (Osaka; men's)
  Kim Min Ja, Pang Sun Son (Tokyo; women's)
  Mixed doubles: O Song, Kim Min Ja (Tokyo)
- Judo
  65 kg class: So Jong Ung (Choson Univ.)
  71 kg class: Pyon Sin O (Choson Univ.)
  78 kg class: Ro Min Ho (Osaka)
  Below 86 kg class: Song Il (Aichi)
  Above 86 kg class: Ryo Gwang Sop (Kanagawa)
  Limitless: Han Il Yong (Osaka)

The final match between Choson Univ. and Aichi teams

Tabletennis: women's doubles

Campaign to Get "Title of Model Class" Are Underway among Korean Students Here

3rd-year students of the Osaka Korean High School are intent on getting a title of model class, of which the supplementary prize is a free trip to the DPRK, their homeland.

A central requirement of the campaign for a title of model class is that all the students of each class is to get A in every subject including works of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il and to actively participate in extracurricular activities.

At Korean schools it is hardly reported that students are crazy only in studies to pass university entrance examination or that students commit violence to teachers, or that policemen are introduced into schools (which is now posed as a major issue in Japanese society) or some students boycott school for unknown reasons.

This campaign to get a title of model class is old. Starting with this year, students of a model class title winning class are entitled to expense-free trips to the homeland for about 15 days. The campaign is waged among high school students. A title of model class is awarded in the name of the CSC of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) through screening by its education department and the student and youth education section of the Korean Youth League in Japan.

So far 13 classes got the title of model class and visited the homeland and four classes of Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe high schools are slated to visit the homeland in November. The number of students who visited the homeland amounted to about 400.

The students of the Osaka Korean High School are now studying hard, showing mutual help. They are also actively participating in sports or cultural circles as well as social activities. To this end, these Osaka students vigorously joined a signature-collecting campaign for nuclear-free unified Korea. Their efforts in summer school were impressive. They taught Korean and things of Korea to those fellow Korean students attending Japanese schools.

All the students of Class No. 9 began to clean a 1.5 km-long road from Hanazono Station of National Railway Line to their high school. Every morning at 7:00 o'clock all the classmates gather there and weed, sweep and clean the road for about an hour. Their cleaning continued more than two weeks and now 1st and 2nd grades students are joining them. Japanese inhabitants around there have been impressed by their work and provided dust bins and working gloves for students. Some Japanese residents telephoned the principal of the high school and expressed their thanks.

In connection with distorted accounts in history textbooks of Japanese school, students of Class No. 7 held a meeting with the student council of a nearby Japanese high school Hanazono High School to exchange opinion and deepen their mutual understanding.

There are 154 Korean schools from primary schools to a university and 66 kindergartens and nurseries throughout Japan, where they learn Korean, Korean culture and history as well as other subjects. They do their efforts to Koreanize themselves in this alien country.

Coeds wear national costume. Circles in our school have characteristic points: Among circles are traditional dance circles and traditional musical instruments circles. Those traditional musical instruments were sent from the homeland, who have paid keen interest in democratic national education of Korean children and students here. To support the democratic national education in this country, the DPRK has sent educational aid fund and stipens for the Korean students here over 85 times from 1957, which amount to a total of 33,174,227,033 yen in Japanese currency. In addition to this, teaching materials including various specimens were sent from the homeland.

Students of the Osaka High School cleaning the road near the school every morning from 7:00 o'clock

US Imported Electric Appliances from Pyongyang

The Far Eastern Economic Review, Oct. 22, reported that there has been direct trade between the U.S. and the DPRK despite Washington's ban on all trade with Pyongyang. The Review story said that the U.S. imported electrical appliances and other miscellaneous goods from Pyongyang. Here is the story written by Review's Tokyo Bureau Chief Mike Tharp:

There has been direct trade between the United States and North Korea, albeit at a minuscule level, since at least 1979 – despite the official Washington embargo on commercial dealings with Pyongyang. According to US Department of Commerce figures obtained by the REVIEW in Tokyo, two-way trade in 1979-81 totalled about US$310,000, small beer perhaps in international trade, but a figure which is magnified by its diplomatic implications.

The US Government has no diplomatic relations with Pyongyang and has banned all direct trade with the North Koreans for years. It has placed North Korea on an embargo list which includes only three other states – Vietnam, Cambodia and Cuba. There was no immediate explanation from US officials in Seoul or Tokyo as to how or why the trade occurred. "It just doesn't make sense," said one American trade official in Seoul.

An American diplomat recalled that there had been "one or two occasions" in the past when the US had made an exception and granted an export licence for medical equipment or hospital supplies which were subsequently shipped to Pyongyang. However, data on the trade obtained by the REVIEW covered a fairly broad range of commodities.

Washington's ban on all trade with the North is partly out of deference to South Korea, one of the strongest supporters of the US in the region. The US has steadfastly insisted that it does not trade with the North and would not do so, at least until the Soviet Union and China – North Korea's main allies – formally agreed to establish reciprocal relations with Seoul. Although there have been press reports in the past year of trade between South Korea and China, primarily through Hongkong, involving commodities worth several million dollars, the US Government has yet to rescind its ban on trade with the North.

Asked about the trade data, a South Korean Government official in Tokyo said: "There can't be two-way trade, as far as our understanding is concerned. North Korea might have bought something from the United States, but there is nothing North Korea can offer the United States."

Other South Korean sources described the US-North Korea trade data as statistical bloopers and noted that the South Korean Government remains officially in favour of opening trade with the North. That position, however, is regarded by observers as a ploy by the South to offset North Korea's propaganda efforts and not as a serious offer to trade.

Officials in Pyongyang could not be reached for immediate comment, but North Korean sources in Tokyo noted that American goods are found routinely in Pyongyang. Cars, typewriters, fountain pens, musical instruments and some machinery made in the US have been seen there by one pro-Pyongyang resident of Japan, though some or all of those products could have been obtained in transactions involving third parties. (The first book donated by President Kim Il Sung to the university that bears his name is said to be a copy of *Webster's Dictionary* published in America.)

According to the Commerce Department figures, US exports to North Korea in 1979 consisted of US$12,000 worth of chemicals, specifically, industrial organic chemicals. During the same year, the US imported about US$114,000 worth of goods from Pyongyang, including US$48,000 of metals and metal products and miscellaneous products worth US$65,000. These miscellaneous products included electrical appliances (US$2,000); footwear, hats and luggage (US$13,000); combs, brushes and umbrellas (US$4,000), and "products not elsewhere enumerated" which were listed as being worth US$46,000.

This last category included a number of items each worth less than US$1,000 but which still apparently were shipped to North Korea to the US. They were primary cells and batteries; sporting goods, toys and bicycles; rubber and plastic products, and works of art and antiques. There were no reported American exports to North Korea in either 1980 or 1981, according to the Commerce Department figures, but the North exported US$136,000 worth of goods to the US in 1980 and US$ 47,000 in 1981. The exports in 1980 included US$98,000 in textile fibres and textile products and US$36,000 in miscellaneous products, plus a shipment of machinery products, which were identified as radio receivers. There was also a tiny amount of miscellaneous goods, designated as US$1,728 worth of digital clocks.

There was no indication in the Commerce Department reports about how the trade was conducted or which companies or agencies were involved. There are several hundred thousand Korean-Americans in the US and conceivably the South to offset North Korea's propaganda efforts and not as a serious offer to trade.

It is likely that most of the transactions were on cash terms. North Korea badly needs hard currency since it incurred about US$1.8 billion in trade-related debts in the mid-1970s to Japan and West European and Socialist-bloc countries.

Although Pyongyang has repaid about ¥30 billion (US$111.8 million) in interest and principal to Japanese companies and banks, it still owes ¥70 billion and has not begun repayment to its other creditors. As a result of earlier defaults, those trading with the North have insisted on a cash-only basis for the past two or three years. One trade analyst in Tokyo said the figures suggested that many of the goods imported to the US from North Korea seemed to have been shipped on a trial basis to determine the kind, price and quality of goods which might be available.

"This does not appear to be ongoing trade," the analyst said. "but it is direct trade–not handled through third countries."

It can be noted that the level of trade rose during Jimmy Carter's presidency and also at a time when North Korea underwent one of its spasms of relative openness. In April and May 1979, Pyongyang hosted an international table tennis tournament, which drew some 2,000 foreigners to North Korea.

In 1980, US congressman Stephen Solarz visited Pyongyang, the first elected American official to do so in a number of years. Nothing came of his visit, however, as Washington continued to refuse visas for North Koreans who wanted to visit the US. The trade trickle has apparently dried up somewhat since the advent of the hardline anti-communist Reagan administration. Even so, the Commerce Department statistics reveal that the US suffered a trade deficit with North Korea of US$298,000 over the period in question.

Korea-Pakistan Agreement on Economic, Scientific, Technical And Cultural Cooperation

PYONGYANG, October 27 (KCNA) – Follows the full text of the Agreement on Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan made public in Pyongyang on October 26:

With a view to further developing the friendly relations and strengthening cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields between the two countries on the principles of Chajusong, equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (hereinafter referred to as the contracting parties) agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1

The contracting parties shall closely cooperate in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields in the interests of the peoples of two countries.

ARTICLE 2

The economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation stipulated in this agreement covers the following subjects:

1. Cooperation in the economic field
   – Cooperation in the fields of industry, agriculture and fisheries
   – Cooperation in the field of mining industry
   – Cooperation in such other fields as may be mutually agreed upon
2. Cooperation in the scientific, technical and cultural fields
   – Exchange of experiences and information in the scientific and technical fields
   – Cooperation in the fields of education, physical culture and public health
   – Cooperation in the fields of publications, information and arts

ARTICLE 3

The cooperation in all fields specified in Article 2 of this agreement shall be realized on the basis of separate agreed documents to be signed between the governments or relevant organizations of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE 4

Each contracting party undertakes to use the technical documentation and information received from the other party only for the purposes specified in this agreement and shall be bound not to disclose them to any third party without the prior consent of the other party.

ARTICLE 5

The contracting parties shall be responsible for the personal security of the delegations, technicians, specialists and trainees dispatched to each other within the framework of this agreement and shall ensure that they observe the laws and regulations in force in the country of the receiving party.

ARTICLE 6

This agreement shall be the basis for the agreed documents to be signed between the governments or relevant organizations of the contracting parties for the realization of the projects for cooperation.

ARTICLE 7

This agreement shall be valid for 5 years and shall be automatically extended for another 5 years unless either of the contracting parties notifies the other party in writing of its desire to terminate the agreement 6 months prior to the expiration of the agreement.

ARTICLE 8

The contracting parties can amend or modify a part or the whole of this agreement by written agreement.

ARTICLE 9

This agreement comes into force from the date of signature. This agreement has been signed in Pyongyang on the 26th of October, 1982, the two texts drawn up in duplicate each in the Korean and English languages both being equally authentic.

Kim Il Sung President Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq President Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Pakistani President

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deeply respect the views you have expressed on the world situation and we believe that the impact of your views is not limited to our two countries and that it will produce far reaching results because these are views of an important leader and statesman of the present era."

He also had this to say. "I have no hesitation in openly acknowledging that I have learnt much from Excellency Kim Il Sung's thoughts and viewpoint, and found his Juche philosophy especially beneficial for the developing countries."

Touching upon factors which endangers world peace, he said, "Its main cause is that some countries are pursuing attempts to dominate other countries and to forceable bring them under their control."

"In this context I wish to draw our attention specially towards the Middle East, Afghanistan and Kampuchea where small and relatively weak states have fallen victim to this trend," said the Pakistani President.

This part was exactly carried by Rodong Sinmun, organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea.

He called for the withdrawal of foreign forces from these countries and for elimination of the colonial system, from every part of the world, for liquidation of racism, for discouragement of arms race and for the establishment of a just and peaceful order throughout the world.

He highly appreciated the successes made by the Korean people in industrial, agricultural and cultural sectors under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung and expressed full support to the Koreans for their struggle to reunify their country peacefully without foreign interference. Significantly, at the end of speech he proposed a toast for "the long life, health and happiness of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Jong Il."

President Kim Il Sung Oct. 26 received Pakistani reporters who accompanied President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq and gave answers to questions raised by them.

CPF Leader

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parties and fraternal countries is to "adhere to Chajusong (independence)," and "to cooperate with each other and strengthening international solidarity on the principles of equality and Chajusong, mutual respect and non-interference."

The visiting CPF leader stated, "We want to continuously develop the friendship, unity and cooperative relations existing between our two parties on the basis of this spirit."

The CPF leader supported a plan to reunify Korea through establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a plan proposed by President Kim Il Sung at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1980.

President Kim Il Sung received the CPF delegation on Oct. 26 and had a comradely and friendly talk with Georges Marchais and other members.

On Oct. 27 and 28, talks between the delegations of the WPK and the CPF were held in Pyongyang.

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